THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1773. THE NUMBER 370.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

To HOADLEIANUS

WILLIAMSBURG 8th June 1773

SIR.

IT unqueſtionably muſt have given the deepeſt Concern to every Perſon of the leaſt Humanity to be told of thoſe exquiſite *Pains* and *Agonies* you muſt have been afflicted with, by ſo long *labouring*, and, at laſt, with the greateſt Difficulty, bringing to it's *Birth* your GIGANTICK OFFSPRING; you need however *now* be under no farther Uneaſineſs; the *Pangs* are all over; you have *gone your full Time*, and the *darling Infant* is born into the World at a *very lucky Seaſon*. But to be a little more ſerious, for our Subject really demands it.

On *my own Account*, Sir, I have not the ſmalleſt Objection to your Attempt to curb or even baniſh that *Freedom of Debate*, which is warranted, *on certain Occaſions*, by the Laws of the Conſtitution; the only Indulgence I ſhall ever claim for *myſelf*, will be a reaſonable Allowance for any unguarded Expreſſions that may drop from my Lips, perhaps, in the too eager Diſcuſſion of ſome intereſting Subject; a Foible, which you know, even "*Men of Letters*" are ſometimes ſubject to. If my Conduct, either in public or private, will not endure "*the keen Queſtion of the Air*," I ſhall think myſelf very unworthy to breath it. I muſt own to you, Sir, that I read your Addreſs, which it ſeems hath long been prepared, tho' you pretend it is now extorted, with Surprize and Amazement. Tho' nothing were eaſier, in my Opinion, than to expoſe the Artfulneſs of it, yet, that you may not complain of any Diſinclination to do you the moſt *ſpeedy* Juſtice and that the Public may be relieved, as much as poſſible, from the Tediouſneſs and *Multiplicity of our* Diſputes, I will, without any farther Preface, proceed to a candid Examination of what you have written.

In the firſt Place, let us take a curſory View of what properly leads to the Subject and the Occaſion of it. A reaſonable and juſt Toleration, or Indulgence to the ſcrupulous Conſciencies of thoſe, who diſſented from our Church, had long engaged the Attention of many. Our ſupreme Court had, for a long Tract of Time, conform'd to the Act of Toleration in England, by licencing ſuch Meeting Houſes and ſuch diſſenting Preachers, as conform'd to that Statute. Doubts, notwithſtanding this Practice had prevail'd for many Years, were ſtarted in different Parts of the Country, whether this Act of Toleration extended to the Colonies; if it did not, as ſeem'd to be the Opinion of moſt Gentlemen of the Law, the Diſſenters had Reaſon to be alarm'd, leſt they ſhould be thought ſubjected to the Penalties of ſeveral other Acts of Parliament, which had been repealed by the Acts of Toleration. Upon this being repreſented to the Houſe of Burgeſſes by ſome worthy Members from the upper Parts of the Country, who were beſt acquainted with the different Sects of Diſſenters, the Matter was immediately made the Subject of the moſt ſerious Deliberation, and, I believe continued ſo for one or two Seſſions. Being a Caſe of exceeding great Delicacy and Importance, it was judg'd moſt prudent not to precipitate it to a Concluſion. I think I may venture to appeal to every Gentleman preſent, whether even the warmeſt Friends of the eſtabliſh'd Church did not ſhew every good Diſpoſition to favour the Diſſenters in every Thing they could reaſonably aſk, conſiſtent with what they muſt have judg'd the Good of the Community. I will venture to appeal to many worthy Diſſenters themſelves, whether the ſame Diſpoſition did not uniformly prevail in ſeveral other Inſtances. The Diſturbances occaſion'd in different Parts of the Country in the Year 1771 by ſome itinerant Preachers muſt be recent in every ones Memory. In the Courſe of the Seſſion, begun the 10th of February 1772, a Petition was preſented to the Houſe in the Names of ſeveral Perſons, who ſtyled themſelves Anabaptiſts, repreſenting ſundry Hardſhips and Dangers they were expoſed to and praying (as nearly as I can recollect; for I have not the Petition or any Copy of it) that they might be allow'd the ſame Privileges and Indulgencies, as were enjoy'd by his Majeſty's other Proteſtant diſſenting Subjects; this was univerſally agreed to; a Bill was order'd and framed according to the Prayer of the Petition; by which all Acts of Toleration, in Force in Great Britain, were propoſed to be adopted and declared in Force throughout this Colony. When this Bill came under the Conſideration of a numerous Committee, to whom, after a ſecond Reading of it in the Houſe, it had been refer'd for Amendments, it was repreſented that there were ſome Diſſenters in the upper Parts of the Country, who could not conform to the Engliſh Toleration, as by that they were obliged to ſubſcribe the Articles of our Church, which, in Conſcience, they could not do; the Reſult of much Deliberation, in which every Gentleman preſent, to the beſt of my Remembrance, concur'd, was that the Toleration ſhould be made more extenſive here than it was in England, and, that the Diſſenters ſhould not be obliged to ſubſcribe the Articles of our Church. The only Teſt required of their Miniſters or Teachers was, that they ſhould take the Oaths to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, or if they ſcrupled taking an Oath, make a Declaration to the ſame Effect, ſubſcribe the Teſt and declare their Aſſent to the Truth of the ſacred Scriptures; there were Clauſes in the Bill to guard againſt the Corruption of our Slaves; to preſcribe a Method for eſtabliſhing their Meeting Houſes, and to confine the Teachers to certain Places and Times of Worſhip. The Reſtrictions, as to *Times* and *Places*, ſome Gentlemen at laſt ſeem'd to doubt the Propriety of; expreſs'd their Apprehenſions that *theſe* might give Uneaſineſs to ſome of the Diſſenters and deſired that, after the Bill was engroſs'd, the Matter might remain, as it was; this was agreed to and the Bill was ordered to be printed, that the whole Country might have an Opportunity of conſidering it more maturely. I do not recollect to have heard it, ſo much as whiſper'd, that there were any Diſſenters of whatever Denomination, in the whole Colony, who would wiſh to excuſe themſelves from that Part of the Teſt, which required their Aſſent to the Truth of the ſacred Scriptures. I have given this Detail, Sir, as well that ſome of my ſubſequent Obſervations may be the better underſtood, as that the *whole World* may judge, whether the Inhabitants of this Country are, or whether I myſelf in particular, am actuated by that Spirit of Perſecution, which you have more than once ſo daringly repreſented me to be.

While this Matter was depending in the Houſe of Burgeſſes there appeared in Mr. Rind's Paper of the 5th of March a Letter to A. W. under *your Signature*. This was conſider'd as an Addreſs to the whole Houſe; and, tho' you have ſingled me out, as an Object of your Reſentment, becauſe I happen'd to be the Perſon, who publickly ſpoke his Sentiments; yet I can tell you, with much Truth, that, in private, your Performance underwent nearly the ſame Animadverſions of many worthy judicious Gentlemen; and, I can tell you farther, that I was much commended by ſeveral of them for the Obſervations I made upon it. I muſt acknowledge that I never could have expected to ſee an Attempt made to juſtify this Letter in the Face of the Public; but why ſhould I be ſurprized at any Thing of the ſort after reading another of your late Performances under the Signature of "a Clergyman?" There ſeems to be ſuch a ſort of,—what ſhall I call it? Baſhfulneſs, Diſingenuity or Unwillingneſs in ſome Men to retract Opinions once publickly avow'd, that they have nothing left but to ſtand firmly to the Matter; this you know will require but one ſtrong Exertion more, which you ſeem to think will do the Buſineſs. But, Sir, let us examine the Letter a little.

Your Subject was Toleration; an univerſal Toleration. Had your Addreſs been made to a Set of "*perſecuting Prieſts*," and had you left out a *few trifling Articles of it*, I would moſt cordially have join'd *you* in *your own* Commendations of *your own* PHILANTHROPY. After taking Notice of the Statute of the firſt of William and Mary, which is commonly underſtood by the Act of Toleration and which you ſay the *Diſſenters of thoſe Times were perfectly ſatisfied with*, you give it as your Advice that, becauſe of the "Revolutions of Opinions,' Diſſenters ought not now to be confined to ſo narrow a Bottom and then mention ſuch Regulations, as you think will prevent the bad Conſequences, that may be thought to attend a "complete Toleration" You next take a View of the different Sects of Diſſenters then in Virginia, who, from ſome of their peculiar Tenets, cannot with a good Conſcience ſubſcribe, ſome to one, ſome to others and none of them to all the Articles of our Church. But, be pleaſed to obſerve, *for it is pretty material*, that there is not one of theſe Diſſenters, as I can find, who denies or doubts the *Truth of the Chriſtian Religion*, tho' moſt of them may underſtand the Scriptures in a Senſe different from what our Church does. You then aſk A. W. whether he would "chuſe to compel many of the moſt uſeful peaceable Members of the Community to emigrate?" He, no doubt, as I ſhould have done, had the Queſtion been put to me, muſt have anſwered, by no means; no one wiſhes to part with ſuch Inhabitants, they need not remove on Account of their religious Principles, becauſe they will be allow'd as complete a Toleration as they can deſire. Then follows your capital Paſſage; from this you may correct the *erroneous Recital* in your laſt Letter. "The Scheme I ſhould wiſh to ſee adopted "is this. Inſtead of demanding a Subſcription to "*any of the Articles of the Church of England*, extend your Toleration to all who will ſubſcribe to "the Belief of a ſupreme Being, his Government of "the Univerſe and the Obligations of Morality. *If* "*this be not ſufficient* (THO' I BE THOROUGHLY PERSUADED IT IS) ADD THE TRUTH OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION." I will not, to avoid Prolixity, quote your Reaſons at large, the Reader may ſee them in the Paper itſelf, the Date of which I have refer'd to; the Subſtance of them is this; that the Scheme propoſed would effectually ſecure the Peace of Society; *freſh Inhabitants would be induced to ſettle amongſt us*; Manufactures would flouriſh and the Value of our Lands be increaſed; that it would be a Means of ſecuring the Confidence of the Northern Colonies; that the Diſſenters in England, who, with the low Church-men, ſtood our Friends in the Repeal of the Stamp Act, would otherwiſe probably complain of our Ingratitude and deſert us; amongſt theſe you rank the moſt wealthy Merchants of the City of London, Briſtol and Liverpoole; laſt of all you tell us what a good Influence ſuch a complete Toleration would have in Favour of the eſtabliſh'd Church. All this you might think extremely popular, but I believe every judicious Reader muſt think it extremely indecent, conſidering the Quarter it came from.

You ſay that, "in a late Debate concerning the "American Epiſcopate I thought proper to hold you "up to the Public as a Deſpiſer of Chriſtianity." By this, and ſome other Charges, you would inſinuate that I endeavour'd to make a very worthy Clergyman an Object of Scorn and Deriſion. But nothing was farther from my Intention. If the Man could have been entirely ſeparated from his *Doctrine* and avowed Principles, I would gladly have done it. As you have recited what you ſay were my Obſervations, I wiſh you had mentioned the Paſſages which led to them. Words you know are very tranſient, fleeting Things, and, tho' I can't pretend to an exact Recollection of them, after a long Space of intervening Time, yet their Subſtance, eſpecially in Matters of Conſequence, makes a pretty deep Impreſſion on my Mind. The Caſe, I believe, was truly this. One Advantage, amongſt many others, propoſed by the American Epiſcopate was, that it would probably be of great Service to Religion to have ſuch a reſpectable Perſon in Authority at the Head of it; as he might viſit the Churches and ſuperintend the Conduct of the Clergy, as well in Reſpect to their Lives and Converſations, as their Doctrines. To this it was anſwer'd that there could be no Occaſion for a Biſhop to ſuperintend the Conduct of the Clergy in Reſpect to their Doctrines, becauſe Chriſtianity had been preſerved and inculcated in it's greateſt Purity, from our earlieſt Settlement. To this I reply'd that, tho' it might have been ſo hitherto, I did not know how long it might continue to be the Caſe, when I ſaw ſuch extraordinary Things publiſh'd in our common News Papers. I then recited the particular Paſſage of your Letter and ſaid I was ſorry to be inform'd that this fell from the Pen of a Clergyman. Perhaps I might have aſked the Queſtion you mention; whether I did or not, I will acknowledge, that I thought, at the Time and ſtill think the Plan you propoſed was ſetting the Chriſtian Religion at Nought, or, at moſt, making it of much leſs Eſtimation, than a Clergyman ought to hold it in. You offered your extraordinary Advice to me and ſurely I had a Right to conſider and animadvert upon it. Could I divine that, before you took your Leave of England, you had ſilenced the chief wiſe Men of the Nation and that you had changed their Conſtitution both in Church and State? I will now, Sir, upon a farther Review, and, more deliberate Conſideration of your Scheme, together with your elaborate Defence of it, freely own that I think it a great Pity it had not been ordered to be publickly burnt. With Reſpect to your *own* Faith or Infidelity, I don't believe I ſaid a Word of either, being at that Time and ſtill a Stranger to them both. Your Scheme *alone* was, and, if perſiſted in, ever will be an Object of my Cenſure. If you draw your own Infidelity as a Conſequence from my Opinion, the Inference is your own. You ſay, "Had "I written a theological Treatiſe and aſſerted that "Chriſtianity was a Matter of little or no Importance, your Cenſure would not have reſted upon "it's preſent ſandy Foundation; but the Subject of "my Letter was confin'd to civil Toleration; my "Enquiry was not directed to Matters, which concern the eternal Happineſs of Mankind." Had you written ſuch a Treatiſe, as you mention; I ſhould have had no Occaſion to ſearch for the Foundation; this, as well as the Superſtructure, the different Apartments and all the Furniture would have appear'd plainly enough; but it is not always quite convenient or proper to ſhew the different Parts of *every* Edifice at once. But "your Enquiry was not "directed to what concern'd the eternal Happineſs "of Mankind." What a ſtrange Error have I been in my whole Life? I have always conſid.r'd this eternal Happineſs of Mankind as the chief, if it ought not to be the ſole Object of a Clergyman's Purſuit. I have been taught that Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Manufactures, and all other beggarly Elements, in

Comparison of this, were of little Worth. Will you, Sir, allow me to express a Wish in my Turn! It is, that you would be pleased "to point out the Passages in holy Writ" in which our Blessed Saviour allows those whom he sent to propagate the Truth of his Gospel to postpone this mighty Work to mere worldly Considerations.

Extremes of all Kinds, Sir, are my Aversion; a persecuting Clergyman to me would be an odious Character; but, at the same Time, tho' a "Layman," I must own my Dislike to the Conduct of such Clergymen, as attempt to set every Thing at large.

I have, Sir, comply'd with your earnest Entreaty to give your several Quotations a serious Perusal, and shall not be surprized, if I hear that "*some poor Man is come out of the Country*" to enquire who this Man with the hard Name is that is so intimately acquainted with the Saints, Fathers and Philosophers of old. His Errand need not be quite fruitless; he may prevail on you to translate your long Sentences of Latin, and, which will be of great Consequence to him and his Neighbours, to teach him how to apply them to your Purpose, for if he should be able to do it, it's more than I am, at present. I will, however, make a farther Trial and begin with the incomparable Locke, tho' he stands last in your Arrangement. You know Men are apt to be partial to their own Favourites and you have heard me "publickly declare "my Approbation of him both, as a Writer and a "Christian." You may have heard me express my Liking of his general Principle of Toleration, tho', I believe, few would undertake to justify them in every Extreme. His general Principles, which he seems always to have in View, is, that no Man ought to be compel'd to embrace a Religion, he does not approve and that it is highly unjust to offer any Violence either to his Person or Estate for not doing it. But I shall never be brought to agree with him in one of your Quotations "that the Magistrate" (under which Title I presume he would include the chief Magistrate and all others in Authority under him, whether ecclesiastical or civil) ought not to prohibit the preaching or professing *any speculative Opinions in any Church*. This I know is a favourite doctrine with some Gentlemen, and, if it should once prevail universally, there would be an End to all *religious Establishments*, Articles and every Thing of the sort. You seem to me, Sir, tho' you do not expressly quote it, to have been led astray by a Passage in Mr. Locke's first Letter on Toleration, upon which he seems to rest a great Part of his reasoning against Persecution. A small Number of Christians, he supposes, go into a Pagan Country; they are received and kindly entertain'd in their Distress; in the Course of Time they grow more numerous and become stronger than the Natives, and, unless the Pagans will embrace their Religion, the Christians strip them of their Property and, perhaps, persecute them even to Death: No Man, of the smallest Spark of Humanity, much less a Christian, would pretend to justify so horrid an Act of Barbarity. I presume, either from your Reading or Recollection of this supposed Case, you have led me to the Banks of the Ganges; the Seat of those inoffensive, industrious Pagans you speak of. But whoever indulged a Wish to give them the smallest Disturbance, that you have, with such a strange Air of Triumph, asked. "whether Christianity recommends "their Extirpation or whether the Ministers of the "Gospel ought to preach such a horrid Doctrine?" Your Observations on the Jewish Polity (which by the bye you borrow'd of Mr. Locke) are just as little to *your* Purpose, as they are pertinent and apposite to his Course of Reasoning, unless you can prove that I have made an Attempt to remove Dissenters from amongst us. This seems also introduced for the *special* Purpose of giving you another Opportunity to triumph with a few more Questions; such as, "Is "Christianity an Institution, which breaths a smaller "Portion of the Spirit of Benevolence than Juda-"ism?" Who ever said or suggested that it is? "Or "shall a Minister of Jesus be treated with Severity for "discovering a Degree of Philanthropy, which would "have been commended in a Disciple of Moses?" Pray who ever shew'd an Inclination to do this? I'm sure you can't say with Truth that I did. Your Quotations from the Edict of Constantine, the Opinions of the Fathers and Philosophers, may prove indeed that they were Friends to a general Toleration; that they declared against every sort of Persecution and advised that every one might be allow'd to worship his Maker, as he thought fit; and, if you can prove that I ever shew'd a Disposition to persecute any Man on Account of his religious Principles, I will agree that I am condemned by these Authorities; but you must not think, Sir, to frighten me by holding forth, in pompous Array, the Names of Saints, Fathers or Philosophers; for how much soever I may respect their Memories, I shall hardly be persuaded to fall down and worship them. Consider the State of the World and the Ages in which your Worthies lived; consider too the State of Christianity in those Days and compare it with ours; they were probably influenced by the Reasons given in your Quotation from Episcopius: "Tolerantia tanto "salutarior panacæa mihi esse videtur; quod etiam "possit esse Medium, quo Judæis aperiatur Ostium, "per quod ad Christum ingrediantur." Had your Scheme been proposed in less exceptionable Terms, and your View been to invite Jews, Turks and Infidels into our Community, in Hopes of their being one Day or other converted to Christianity, such a Design, however visionary considering our Situation, would have been commendable and praiseworthy; but nothing of the sort was pretended either in your first Letter or the present Vindication of it. You style yourself a *young Adventurer* in the Cause of Liberty; and I will venture to pronounce you a bold one too. You were nurtured in the Bosom of our Church; consider the State of this Church and the Toleration allow'd to Dissenters in the Country you left. When you came over to this Colony you found us a happy People; you found the establish'd Religion prevailing almost universally; some Dissenters we had indeed amongst us, but all of them, for ought I know to the contrary, Professors of Christianity. You found a ready Disposition in the Friends of the Church to allow Dissenters of every Denomination a much more extensive Toleration, than you had known in the Parent Kingdom; but, borne on the Tide of *Popularity*, hurried by your ill digested Notions of *modern Refinements*, you express your Dissatisfaction and complain that the Toleration, hitherto allow'd and the Enlargement of it, which every one was consenting to, would still be confined to too narrow Limits. You propose your Scheme; pray what is it? Not merely that we should avoid every Species of Persecution; this was unnecessary; but that we should give a general Invitation to every People under the Sun to come and inhabit with us; and that we should tell them all we desire is that they subscribe to the *Belief of a supreme Being, his Providence and the Obligations of Morality*; as to their subscribing to *the Truth of the Christian Religion*, this shall not be insisted on, as we think it *unnecessary*. Notwithstanding you have given this Advice, you complain of me bitterly for saying you have set Christianity at Nought, and tell us, you only meant to recommend a civil Toleration; but pray what Price have you set upon Christianity? They are to subscribe to the Belief of a supreme Being and his Providence; this I should have supposed would be taken for granted by every one; if the wonderful Works of the Creation are not sufficient to impress so great and glaring a Truth upon every Mind, I should expect but little Advantage from Subscriptions. But what do you mean by the Obligations of Morality? Where is there a perfect Code of Morality to be found, unless you will join the sacred Scriptures with it? The moral Law I have always consider'd as imperfect, at least, that it was not thoroughly understood, 'till the coming of Christ. Would you wish to insinuate that it is not necessary, even to the temporal Happiness of this Community, that Christianity should be believed? All good Christians know the contrary. Ingratitude is too apt to forget the liberal Hand of it's Benefactor. I have formerly, Sir, dipt a little into controversial and deistical Writers, and have found that those Men who avow'd, their Disbelief of Revelation and boasted of the Soundness and Strictness of their Morals drew the best of their Knowledge from the sacred Scriptures, tho' they either were not aware of it or had not Candour enough to acknowledge it. But I will suppose for a Moment that I may be mistaken in this Opinion, which I have exposed to your Criticism, and that the moral Law was perfect, before our Blessed Saviour came into the World; have you not given an undue Preference to Morality, which the Adversaries of Christianity will be too apt to lay hold of? You evidently have confounded two Things materially distinguishable. Can't you see an essential Difference between the Case of Christians going into a Heathen Country and attempting to exterminate the Inhabitants because they will not believe and conform to their Religion, and the Scheme you have proposed to a Country circumstanc'd, as ours is, where we all profess Christianity? What Christian ever proposed an Extirpation of the Indians, the Aborigines of this Continent, for not embracing Christianity? If your Plan should be adopted, what will become of those *pious Labours of Love* of those worthy Societies instituted for the *Propagation of the Christian Religion* into foreign Parts? How strangely was that Charity of the great Boyle mistaken, if not misapply'd in founding *charitable Schools* for the Instruction of the Heathen in the Principles of Christianity? Is there a Mark of Persecution in these Things? Let us suppose a Missionary sent to this Continent to instruct the Heathen in the true Religion; you know the Difficulties which must attend the Work; but how greatly would he be surprized to find that your Scheme had taken Place? Might not and would not the Infidels probably say, away with your new fangled Doctrines! we live peaceably and quietly in the Country and have been taught by a Minister of your *own Church*, that this is all, which is required of us. When I mentioned the Inhabitants of this Country to be all Christians, I spoke of them collectively in their different religious Societies. But is it not to be lamented, have we not too much Reason to fear that there are some Individuals, (I will not call them Infidels) but such as have not been at proper Pains to make themselves acquainted with the Evidences of Christianity? And do you think that such Persons are likely to be excited by your Scheme to make farther Enquiries? You had better tell us at once, as your Friend does, "that the more a Com-"munity abounds with such People" as you would invite to settle amongst us "the better that Commu-"nity would become;" and I should give you the same Answer that I did to him. We seem to differ exceedingly in our Notions of Christianity. God forbid that I should presume to limit his *uncovenanted* Mercies. But have we no superior Hopes given us by the Gospel of the Blessed Jesus? And how can Mankind comply with the Terms and Conditions of this Gospel, unless they are properly instructed in it? Is it not the Duty of us all, is it not more especially the most bounden Duty of his Ministers, by every reasonable, persuasive Means to endeavour to propagate his Religion to the utmost Limits of the Earth? But why should I say more? Even your own *dear Friend* has *at last* deserted your Cause and condemn'd you, by telling me in his last Letter "that he "always objected to the Passage," which I excepted to; how truly may be the Subject of a future enquiry?

This, Sir, is the second illiberal Attack, which you, without any just Provocation, have made upon me; your first was under the Signature of "A Cler-"gyman of the Church of England," to which I have given a proper Answer. I wonder "Criticus" has not been call'd in to make up a Triumvirate. When you write again pray subscribe your own *proper Name*, that all the World may know, as well as I do, who you really are.

Your pompous, angry Declamation, towards the Close of your Letter, must surely have been intended to aid the Weakness and Futility of your Arguments. That CONFIDENCE, which my Countrymen have been pleased to honour me with, shall never be prostituted to the mean Purposes of your ill natured Insinuation. It hath indeed secured my GRATITUDE; and, if by their Kindness, I have been eased of a more laborious Employment, this hath given me a little more Leisure to attend to their important Interests, and it gives me a better Opportunity of opposing the dangerous Designs of artful Men. The *true Sons* of Liberty, I am persuaded, will maturely consider wherein that Liberty consists, and not suffer themselves to be deluded *by every bold Adventurer*, whose Views, tho' they may not certainly be known, are, at *best, suspicious*. I shall now bid you a lasting Farewell, and, sincerely wishing you a greater Share of good Manners, a better Way of thinking and reasoning, I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

LONDON, March 25.

YESTERDAY afternoon, about two o'clock, died, at his house in Hertford street, May Fair, the Right Honourable Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. He was born September 22, 1695, and succeeded his father the 27th of January, 1725-6, elected Knight of the Garter May 18, 1730, and soon after made Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the year 1745. On the 15th of September, 1733, he married Lady Milesina, Countess of Walsingham. His title descends to master Philip Stanhope, a minor about 18 years of age, now at Leipsic University, who was, till he went abroad, under the care of the Reverend Doctor Dodd. General Sir Charles Hotham, and Beaumont Hotham, Esquire, member in Parliament for Wigan in Lancashire, are his executors.

March 30. The following deserves to be recorded, as by no means the worst bon mot that ever fell from Lord Chesterfield's lips: When Sir William Stanhope was first married, notwithstanding the great disparity of years between his Lady and himself, Sir William was happy in the thoughts of a numerous progeny; full of this idea, Sir William addressed his brother, the Earl of Chesterfield, thus: "Well, brother, there is now a prospect that we shall have an heir to our estates!" True, brother (replied Lord Chesterfield with a smile) something may be done by *Stanhope* and company.

April 2. The stopping payment of a great banker on Wednesday (mentioned yesterday) will have no other consequence than a temporary distress; as it is universally believed that the principal's fortune, after every one is paid, will not be less than 200,000l. It is said the intention of the above house has been for some time past to decline all business.

Yesterday as Robert Heddington, Esquire, of the Broad Wall, Southwark, was riding an unruly horse, the beast suddenly took fright near the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, and ran away with him, whereby Mr. Heddington was thrown off, and his head pitching against the rails, his neck was dislocated, and he was otherwise so much bruised, that he died instantly. His fortune, which is very considerable, descends to several poor relations, among whom is a poor cobler, a grave digger to the parish of Christ Church, who has a wife and a very numerous offspring.

Yesterday morning a tradesman in the Borough was found in his bed with his throat cut from ear to ear, and the four following remarkable lines (said to be cut off an old newspaper) in his pocket:

Oh death! thou pleasing end of human woe—
Thou cure of life—thou best of things below!
May'st thou still shun the coward and the slave,
And thy soft slumbers only ease the brave.

Yesterday morning a great number of felons, under sentence of transportation in Newgate, were put on board a lighter at Blackfriars, which delivered them on board the Thornton, consigned to Virginia.

Wednesday a battle was fought for forty guineas on Kennington Common, between a journeyman cabinetmaker in Whitechapel, and a waterman of Horsleydown; when, after a contest of seventeen minutes, the latter received a blow on the temples, which killed him on the spot.

The government of Jamaica, lately conferred on Sir Basil Keith, we are assured was promised by the Premier to the Honourable Mr. Vane, brother to Lord Darlington, and previous to that to Sir George Bridges Rodney, who went out on hearing Governor Trelawney was in a very bad state of health.

The above appointment is equal to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, being worth between fifteen and twenty thousand pounds per annum.

A late Noble Earl, convinced of the fatal consequences attendant on gaming, is said to have left his estate to his nephew, now abroad, under certain restrictions; among many others are said to be the

following: "That he never be ſeen at Newmarket during any of the meetings, under the penalty of 5000l. and that he forfeit the ſum of 5000l. for any ſum of 100l. loſt by him at any ſport or game, at White's, Arthur's, Boodle's, &c." his Lordſhip empowering, by this his laſt teſtament, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to ſue for and recover the forfeited ſums aforeſaid, and appropriate them to the ſole uſe of that church.

The late Right Honourable the Earl of Cheſterfield has left an annuity of four ſcore pounds per annum to Mr. James Welch, many years his Lordſhip's houſe ſteward, for his life; and ſeventy pounds a year to his ſon, about five years of age, on the ſame condition.

However erroneous the people of Boſton may be in their ideas of liberty, and their exemption from the power of the Britiſh Parliament, yet the extreme honeſty of the meaneſt of them ſurpaſſes conception, of which the following proof ſhould be made known to their mother country, where ſuch different principles prevail: A fire ſuddenly broke out at Captain Jordan's, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Fowey; his plate, Lady's jewels, trinkets, and all the furniture, were thrown out of windows amongſt a very numerous mob, with little expectation of recovering a ſingle article; but, to his great aſtoniſhment, he has not loſt the value of ſix pence, for the next day the whole was brought him by various perſons, even part of a bottle of wine in a decanter, which they were drinking at the time the alarm was given. How different the daily conduct of their abandoned parent!

LORD SANDWICH. A COURT CHARACTER.

IT is the buſineſs of the hiſtorian to diſtinguiſh the capacity from the intention; the ſtrength of the head from the vice of the heart.

This Nobleman is diſtinguiſhed by great talents; his underſtanding, naturally ſtrong, has been carefully cultivated by education and art. He has turned his attention to almoſt every ſcience; and the acquiſitions which he has made in knowledge give him a high ſuperiority in the legiſlative aſſembly of his country. His views, always of importance, he enforces with eloquence.

But the intentions from which he acts render the qualifications which he poſſeſſes of the greateſt detriment to his fellow citizens. His wit he employs only to their prejudice, and his underſtanding enables him to confound all the diſtinctions of right and wrong. Injuſtice he can gloſs over, and give to it the moſt ſpecious and plauſible appearance. Corrupt as a Judge, he is not leſs ſo as a man. Religion he never mentions but to laugh at it; the ties of moral obligation have no force to bind him; his friend he betrays with the utmoſt indifference; every thing to which the general opinion of men has annexed approbation, he turns into ridicule. He is fond of admiration; and though his public and private conduct are deteſtable, he is yet entitled to it, from his capacity. Governed by thoſe lively paſſions which never fail to attend on men to whom nature has been liberal, he is perpetually giving way to the indulgence of the moſt licentious appetite; but, ſuperior to all hypocriſy, he conceals not his vices. He would be even offended if they were not known and ſpoken of. A member of a moſt diſgraceful ſociety, he bore a principal part in all its obſcenities. Wife, he is yet inconſiderate; and political, he yet expoſes himſelf by his imprudence. A compound of ability and folly, he now excites our applauſe, and now provokes our indignation.

In his public principles, however, he is firm, and follows the measures of the court; but in this reſpect he is not guided by the intereſt of the ſtate; his motive is his private advantage. With a ſublime and penetrating genius, and with a mind finely turned for the management of affairs, he yet wants ambition and deſpiſes popularity. Loſt in the ſink of vice and corruption, the man, who as a miniſter could contend with the moſt difficult ſituations, whoſe profound knowledge and policy could ſuggeſt to him the wiſeſt and moſt advantageous proſpects, and whoſe addreſs and experience in the characters of men could enſure their execution, is yet, by his imperfections, rendered uſeleſs, and even pernicious to his country. His virtues might procure to him the higheſt reputation; but, borne down by his vices, he is every day falling deeper into infamy and reproach. The former, robbed of their luſtre, and employed to unworthy purpoſes, will ceaſe to be remembered; the latter, tranſmitted to poſterity, will be thought of with deteſtation. The preſent age deſpiſes him; a future age will pity him.

Such is the reward of the man who employs NATURE to act againſt VIRTUE!

April 3. Lord Harcourt, from his liberal behaviour and punctuality in the *routine* of his buſineſs, is greatly reſpected in our ſiſter kingdom; but it is greatly apprehended by the ſtaunch politicians he is commiſſioned by adminiſtration here to purſue the plan of his predeceſſor.

Letters from Dublin declare that Mr. Bagnall's arm has not yet been amputated, but is in ſo dangerous a way, that the faculty have pronounced the operation muſt take place, unleſs an extraordinary effort of nature occurs.

The above Gentleman, we are aſſured, is not more than ſix and thirty years of age, and has *already* fought no fewer than *ſeventeen* duels.

April 5. Friday a little before three o'clock, came on, in the Houſe of Lords, the grand debate concerning the commitment of the diſſenters bill. It was the fulleſt houſe that has been ſeen this ſeſſion. The debate laſted nearly ſix hours. The ſpeakers in favour of the bill were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Mansfield, Lord Camden, the Earl of Shelburne, and Lord Lyttleton; againſt it, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Bruce, Earl Gower, Biſhop of London, Biſhop of Peterborough, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Suffolk, Duke of Grafton, and Biſhop of Landaff. It is no reflection upon any Nobleman to ſay that the ability of the ſpeakers and the force of argument were on the ſide of the bill. The Duke of Grafton made great conceſſions in its favour. Upon the diviſion, the contents were 26, non-contents 65, without proxies; including the proxies, contents 28, non-contents 86. The Peers who divided for the commitment were the Dukes of Richmond, Devonſhire, Portland, Mancheſter, Northumberland, Athol, and Newcaſtle; Marquis of Rockingham, Earls of Coventry, Tankerville, Talbot, Hardwick, Beſborough, Buckinghamſhire, Northington, and Sheſburne; Viſcounts Say and Seale, and Torrington; Lords Deſpencer, Romney, Lyttleton, Manſfield, Camden, Trevor, and Milton; and, to his eternal honour, the Biſhop of Lincoln. The two proxies were Earl of Fitzwilliams and Lord Archer.

Friday the bill for regulating the importation and exportation of corn, paſſed the Houſe of Commons. The preamble ſtates, That whereas the old laws made concerning the duties on corn imported, and the bounty on corn exported, have been of late years ſuſpended by temporary acts, to the great diſcouragement of agriculture, and to the loſs of the corn trade; and that a permanent law, laying down certain and known rules for the importation of corn, and for the bounty on exportation thereof, ſo framed as to ſuit our preſent circumſtances, and to become practicable, would render ſuch temporary laws no longer neceſſary, would afford encouragement to the farmer, would be the means of encreaſing the growth of corn, and would therefore afford a cheaper and more conſtant ſupply to the poor, and alſo prevent abuſes in the corn trade; therefore the law enacts, that when wheat, and other grain, becomes ſo dear as to begin to be out of the reach of the labourer and poor to buy it, it ſhall no longer be exported, but, on the contrary, that wheat, at a low duty, may be imported; yet, ſo long as it is cheap, and there is plenty, and ſo long as it remains at a moderate price, it may always be exported, which exportation is always to be attended with a bounty, in order to enable the merchant to meet the foreign market with advantage; and in order to encourage our ſhipping, this bounty is given only to corn ſhipped in Britiſh ſhipping. There are in the act many other regulations calculated for the benefit of trade, and to give it a certain permanency without riſque. The public is obliged to Governor Pownall for the trouble and indefatigable pains he has taken in conducting this buſineſs.

A correſpondent acquaints us that the famous Paſcal Paoli has lately been in "dureſſe vile." Should this intelligence be well founded, it would not require the ſpirit of prophecy to foretel the poſſibility of the General's meeting with the ſame fate as that unfortunate Monarch the late Theodore King of Corſica encountered, who at one and the ſame inſtant was ſo beloved and neglected by our mutable countrymen, that they ſtared at the King with the admiring eye of curioſity, but were ſo neglectful of the wants of the man as to leave him to pine out a miſerable exiſtence within the confines of a priſon.

A perſon juſt arrived from France ſays that an epidemical fever has carried off vaſt numbers of people at Rochfort, where it ſtill rages with great violence.

Advice is juſt received from port L'Orient, that ſeveral ſhips of great force, filled with ſoldiers, were ſailed from thence for the Eaſt Indies.

A ſmall ſloop that lately put into Ferrol, reports that the Spaniards have thirty five ſhips of the line there, which can be ſent to ſea at a fortnight's notice, in caſe of emergency.

A battle was fought on Friday in Stepneyfields for fifty guineas, between a ſhoemaker in the borough, and a carpenter in Tower ſtreet, who goes by the name of Smiling Billy; victory was for ſome time doubtful, but at length declared in favour of the former, who, by what is called a ſtraight blow, beat out one of his antagoniſt's eyes.

The following may be relied on as a matter of fact: The Dutcheſs of G—— has a brother who now occupies ſo menial a ſtation in the King's houſhold, that he actually wears his Majeſty's livery. This man was the other day playing with the Dutcheſs of G——'s children by Lord W—dg—ve; when the Duke of G—— happened to paſs through the apartments. His Highneſs afterwards related the circumſtance to his Dutcheſs, expreſſing at the ſame time his diſpleaſure at the familiarity, which brought on an explanation from th Dutcheſs, concerning the near relationſhip the man bore to her children. A circumſtance this, no leſs mortifying to Royalty, than diſpleaſing to every perſon anxious for the dignity of every branch of his Sovereign's family!

April 6. The Lady Gage, Farmer, arrived at Cowes, lay to off the bar of Charleſtown, in order to receive on board the Governor and his Lady, but a ſtorm coming on was obliged to proceed to ſea. She had one man waſhed overboard on her voyage, and all her live ſtock deſtroyed.

There is a letter in town that gives an account that a Spaniſh ſhip, whoſe crew conſiſted partly of Daniſh and Norwegian ſailors, ſet out the firſt of May, 1772, from Cape Blanco de Saint Sebaſtian, in lat. 43d, 30m. N. and 120d. W. of the meridian of London, and ſteering a north weſt courſe, did, on the 20th of July, arrive at the bottom of a gulph not unlike that of Bothnia, or Finland; that the inhabitants in their perſons greatly reſembled the Tartars, ſpoke their language, and told an interpreter that the tradition was, that their anceſtors had come from the weſt by the bottom of that very bay where they now were.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10.

This morning a Negro man, far advanced in years, belonging to Mr. Goodall, near this city, who had been blind in both eyes for many years with a cataract, was reſtored to the ſight of both eyes by Doctor GRAHAM, oculiſt and auriſt. We hear that the Doctor *poſitively* intends to ſet out from his apartments in this city, on his return to Philadelphia, next Tueſday morning.

On Tueſday laſt JOHN PAGE, Eſquire, of Roſewell, was ſworn in one of his Majeſty's honourable Council of this colony, and took his ſeat at the board.

The Pitt, Punderſon, from London, in 6 weeks, is arrived in York; and the Thomas, Robertſon, from Glaſgow, in James river.

The Emperor, Cockran, the Juno, M'Cunn, and the York, Fell, from Virginia, are all ſafe arrived at London.

At the court of Oyer and Terminer laſt Tueſday the following criminals were brought to their trials:

John Bentley, from Prince William, for horſeſtealing: Acquitted.

Joſeph Blundle, from Northumberland, for theft: Acquitted.

Robert Cook, from Henrico, for murder: Acquitted; but remanded to jail, and to give ſecurity for his good behaviour.

John Anderſon (alias Dixon) from Henrico, for theft: Burnt in the hand.

David Wright, from Eſſex, for burglary: Acquitted.

James Revell, from Eſſex, for burglary, guilty: Death.

William Childrey, from Prince Edward, for robbery, guilty: Death.

Joſeph Berry, from Amelia, for horſeſtealing, guilty: Death.

YORK TOWN, June 9th, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons, who were indebted to him, will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON;
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
HUGH NELSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

THE frequent, and we believe very juſt complaints, from our cuſtomers in the Northern Neck, added to the very ſmall number of ſubſcribers we have in the county of Glouceſter, have determined us to diſcontinue the rider through that county to Urbanna, and inſtead thereof to eſtabliſh one through Eſſex, Weſtmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Lancaſter, where we have a number of good cuſtomers, and who are kind enough to promiſe us their aſſiſtance in defraying the expence of a rider. That rider will ſet off next Saturday fortnight, croſs over at Ruffin's and Frazier's, and regularly perform his route once a fortnight.

PURDIE & DIXON.
W. RIND.

FOUR MILE CREEK, June 10, 1773.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD upon the loweſt terms for ſhort payments,

A QUANTITY of Liſbon WINE, RAISINS, ALMONDS, LEMONS, &c. Any orders will be thankfully received, and duly complied with, by ROBERT PLEASANTS, & Co.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10, 1773.

I INTEND to leave this colony for a few months.

JACOB BRUCE.

WARWICK, June 7, 1773.

I THINK it neceſſary to inform the public that the 7000 acres of land lying in Bedford county, with the improvements thereon, conſiſting of a forge and ſawmill, &c. which was lately advertiſed by Robert Harper and Thomas James for ſale, is made over by a deed of truſt to James and Robert Donald, and company, as ſecurity for a debt due them for dealings at the Rocky Ridge and Bedford ſtores.

tf PATRICK HUNTER.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of John Daniel, deceaſed, will be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at Urbanna, on Monday the 28th of June, being Middleſex court day,

THE LOTS and HOUSES of the ſaid John Daniel, where he formerly kept ordinary in Urbanna. As they are well known, a deſcription of them is unneceſſary. Alſo will be ſold a very valuable NEGRO fellow. Credit will be allowed till the 1ſt day of October next, when poſſeſſion of the lots will be given. Bond and ſecurity will be required.

THE EXECUTORS.

All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired immediately to make them known; and thoſe indebted to it are requeſted to pay, as no further indulgence can be granted.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Friday the 18th of this inſtant (June) at my dwellinghouſe, in Dinwiddie county,

TEN VERY LIKELY

NEGROES,

amongſt which are three likely men; twenty head of CATTLE, a few HORSES, and other things too tedious to mention.

JOHN JONES.

LONDON, March 25.

IT is ſaid Richmond Reeves, Eſquire, Chief Secretary of Boſton, came to England, ſome *months ago*, with diſpatches of the utmoſt national importance from the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms there, but that the Miniſtry have *not yet* had time to look into them.

Betty Jones, the orange girl in the Piazzas, Covent Garden, we are aſſured, within this week, has been left the ſum of 1200l. per annum, by a diſtant relation.

The Britannia, Scott, from Maryland to Newry, foundered at ſea; the crew were taken up, and carried to Dominica.

John Clark of Hadham, in Hertfordſhire, againſt whom a commiſſion of bankruptcy was iſſued on the 10th of April, 1772, was charged by George Oxford, a Negro, with having ſecreted his effects. The latter alledged Clark had, after the commiſſion was awarded, antedated an aſſignment, by which he conveyed the greateſt part of his property to Mrs. Elizabeth Burbage. Several evidences were examined touching this matter, particularly Clark's father, who bought the produce of near 100 acres of land, a waggon, three carts, five horſes, with a number of cows, ſheep, and hogs, beſides houſhould furniture, of Joſeph Wright, one of the aſſignees, for the ſum of 50l. only. The whole matter appeared on all ſides exceedingly iniquitous, and Oxford, the black, being proved to have concerted a ſcheme to draw in Clark to defraud the creditors, and then endeavoured to extort the ſum of twenty five guineas from him and Mrs. Burbage, by ſending letters of a threatening nature to them, proteſting he would turn informer and have them, as he expreſſed it, "impriſoned for life;" the Magiſtrates, by conſent of the Attorney for the creditors, diſmiſſed Clark, and ordered Oxford into cuſtody, to the great ſatisfaction of the ſpectators. The puniſhment of his offence, by the 30th of Geo. II. is pillory, whipping, or tranſportation.

The above black ſeemed very intelligent; he was a bankrupt himſelf a few years ſince, and was looked on by the common people about Hadham as well ſkilled in the law, and frequently employed by them in drawing up bonds, letters of attorney, &c.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, March 26.

"The Betty, Cragg, who arrived here yeſterday, took up in latitude 38, 4, longitude 54, weſt, the crew of the Herbert, Cheevers, from Piſcataqua to Antigua; ſhe alſo brings advice that the Sarah, Walker, who ſailed from this port the 20th of October for Virginia and the Grenades, after being 13 weeks out, was obliged to bear away for the Weſt Indies, and arrived at Dominica with conſiderable damage.

A few days ſince died, Hall Hartſhorn, Eſquire, author of the Counteſs of Saliſbury, and other ingenious pieces. He was educated in Trinity college, Dublin, and though a very young man, had three times made the tour of Europe. His amiable qualities make him exceedingly regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, and his ſhining talents, deſtroyed by an early death, are a real loſs to ſociety.

Mr. Horne, the *famous* little Curate of Brentford, has reſigned his gown and taken off the cloak of hypocriſy, in order to follow the profeſſion of the law, which is better ſuited to his *principles*. But as the man who is an enemy to religion, and a traitor both in public and private, cannot be a good member of any profeſſion or ſociety, ſo it is thought Horne will be expelled with greater marks of indignity than Mr. Stephen received; ſince even lawyers admit that a treacherous friend and a miſchievous ſubject is one of the greateſt peſts of ſociety.

TAKEN up, in Frederick, two cows; the one a brindle, with a white belly, and ſtar in her forehead, marked with a ſlit and hole in the left ear, and is very old. The other is of a dun colour, with a white belly, and ſtar in her forehead, and marked with a ſwallowfork in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed, the former to 2l. 5s. and the latter to 2l. 15s.

BENJAMIN RUTHERFORD.

TAKEN up, in Frederick, a red brindle heifer with a white back, marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and a crop in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. WILLIAM HELM.

TAKEN up, in Cheſterfield, a bay horſe, about 14 years old, 4 feet and a half high, branded on the near buttock ſſ, has a few ſaddle ſpots, and his mane half roached. JOSEPH ASHBROOK.

TAKEN up, in Henrico, a red brindled ſteer, appears to be 3 years old, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and a crop in the right. Likewiſe a dark brindled heifer, about 3 years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a half crop or overkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed, the ſteer to 2l. 10s. and the heifer to 1l. 15s.

FORTUNATUS SYDNOR.

TAKEN up, in Lunenburg, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, appears to be 6 or 7 years old, with a ſmall bell on, ſhod before, his near hind feet white, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on his noſe, but no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. JOSHUA IRBY.

TAKEN up, in Halifax, a red and white cow, marked with a ſwallowfork in the right ear, and a ſwallowfork and underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. BEN: BOXLEY.

TAKEN up, in Halifax, a ſorrel mare and young colt; the mare is about 4 feet 4 inches high, is docked, and branded with ſomething that cannot be made out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 5s.

ROBERT WEAKLEY.

TAKEN up, in Charlotte, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a roached mane and curled tail, has a large ſaddle ſpot on the off ſide, a ſtar in his forehead, but no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

JAMES JOHNSON.

TAKEN up, in Prince William, a pied ſteer, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left; he is about 4 or 5 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

EZEKIEL CORNWELL.

TAKEN up, in Henrico, a young red brindled cow, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a ſwallowfork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 5s. JOHN MARKES.

TAKEN up, in Auguſta, a black mare, about 14 hands high, paces, is branded on the near ſhoulder RS, and on the off ſhoulder and buttock T, and has a blemiſh on the right knee. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 15s. EDWARD M'CALGIN.

TAKEN up, in King William, a dark bay mare, about 8 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the off buttock with ſomething that cannot be made out, her hind feet white, has glaſs eyes, a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip on her noſe. There is with her a black filly about 18 months old, with a ſtar in her forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed, the mare to 10l. and the filly to 13l.

THOMAS JONES.

TAKEN up, in Brunſwick, a ſmall grey mare, about 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high, and docked, but not branded.

WILLIAM PRICE.

TAKEN up, near Blandford, a black horſe, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, has no perceivable brand, and is ſuppoſed to have been brought into theſe parts by a runaway Negro belonging to Mr. John Martin. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

WILLIAM BROWN.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Lunenburg, on Great Nottaway river, containing 400 acres, 100 of which are good low grounds, and part of the high land very fine. There is on this land a plantation ſufficient to work ſix hands, and is about 50 miles from Peterſburg. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the land by applying to the overſeer, who lives thereon, and know the terms by applying to me, near Cumberland courthouſe.

JOHN BARNES.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit,

WHEREAS I have received information from the ſheriff of Northumberland county that THOMAS WORNOM and RANSONE DUDLEY, who had been taken up and examined before the court of that county on a charge of felony, and were committed in order to ſtand their trials in the General Court, have found means to break gaol, and make their eſcape: The ſaid Wornom is a large man, of dark complexion and hair, a viſage ſomewhat thin, liſps a little, has a remarkable long foot (about 13 inches) and is pretty ingenious. The ſaid Dudley is a man of the common ſize, and well made, has brown hair, and is by trade a painter. Wornom carried with him his own Negro man, called Shadrach, who is very black, and in height a little exceeds the ſaid Dudley. They are ſaid to have gone up James river, and it is ſuſpected they intend to North Carolina, where they have ſome relations. To the end, therefore, that the ſaid fugitives may be brought back to juſtice, I have thought proper to iſſue this proclamation, hereby, in his Majeſty's name, ſtrictly enjoining all officers, civil and military, to uſe their beſt endeavours for apprehending the ſaid Wornom and Dudley, and forbidding all other his Majeſty's ſubjects to harbour or entertain them, as they ſhall ſeverally anſwer the contrary at their peril,

Given under my hand, this 29th day of April, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in King and Queen, about a mile and a half from Todd's warehouſe, containing 657 acres, in good order for cropping, with a large peach and apple orchard thereon beginning to bear, and a quantity of low grounds, which may be made good meadow with very little expence. The dwellinghouſe, kitchen, and other outhouſes, have been built between four and five years. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

TAKEN up, in Lunenburg, a ſmall bay horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. RICHARD CREWS.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

JOHN DUNCAN.

TAKEN up, in Amherſt, a ſmall bay horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock WR in a piece, had on a ſmall bell, and a pair of iron fetters. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. JOHN MURRILL.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

John Upſhaw, and John Rennolds, plaintiffs, againſt John Bland, late of London, merchant, John Bland, junior, and Meſſ. Field and Call, defendants, } in chancery.

THE defendant John Bland being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid Bland in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendant John Bland do appear here on the 1ſt day of next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of Martin's Brandon, in the county of Prince George, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg.

BEN: WALLER.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

Arthur Edie, and James Laird, of London, merchants and partners, plaintiffs, againſt Robert Jardine, late of London, merchant, and George Mitchell, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant Robert being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid Robert in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendant Robert do appear here on the 1ſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. George, in the county of Spotſylvania, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg.

BEN: WALLER.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuabe tracts of land, adjoining each other, on both ſides of Chappawamſick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the ſeat whereon the ſubſcriber formerly reſided. Theſe lands are ſituate four miles above Aquia warehouſes, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the ſoil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill ſeat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing ſtream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouſe, a great number of convenient outhouſes, good orchards, and ſeveral tenements in order for cropping. There are alſo 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was ſowed in timothy laſt fall and this ſpring. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the premiſes; and the ſubſcriber earneſtly entreats all ſuch to form their ideas of the value of this eſtate from their own obſervations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are ſome perſons, who are thought goodnatured, worthy men, amuſe themſelves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the maſk of friendſhip to the perſon injured. And the ſubſcriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received ſeveral ſevere injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a conſiderable ſum, made by the ſubſcriber himſelf, the other for an inconſiderable ſum, made by the perſon of whom he purchaſed one of the ſmall tracts, which mortgages are to be firſt paid out of the money ariſing from the ſale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
VIRGINIA GAZETTE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1773.

RICHMOND town, June 4, 1773.

AS I have declined keeping TAVERN, I desire all persons indebted to me to come and settle their accounts, and pay off their balances, as no further indulgence can be given.—I have a very fine BILLIARD TABLE for sale.

JAMES VAUGHAN.

To be SOLD, for ready money, at Pittsylvania Courthouse, on the 24th of this instant, June,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 804 acres, lying in said county, on a branch of Banister river, called Middle creek, adjoining Lightfoot's meadows. A good title will be made the purchaser.

PETER LE GRAND.

ON Saturday the third day of July next will be LET, pursuant to an order of the vestry of Newport parish, the building of a brick church, at the place where Warrickspeak Bay church now stands, in Isle of Wight county, sixty six by forty feet. A plan of the same may be seen, and further particulars known by applying to

ROBERT BURWELL,
RICHARD HARDY,
JOHN DAY.

AMELIA, June 8, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the colony the 1st of July next. In my absence my business will be transacted by John Pride. EDWARD BOOKER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the sheriff of Hampshire county, greeting: We command you that you summon Thomas M'Guire to appear before our Justices of our General Court, at the Capitol, in Williamsburg, on the first day of the next court, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him and William M'Guire by Samuel Pritchard; and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witness John Earl of Dunmore, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at Williamsburg, the sixth day of May, in the thirteenth year of our reign. BEN: WALLER.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the sheriff of Culpeper county, greeting: We command you that you summon John Jacob Schlosser to appear before our Justices of our General Court, at the Capitol, in Williamsburg, on the first day of the next court, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him and Philip Jacob Ireon by James Christie, Herman Meyer, and Christian Meyer, of the city of London; and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witness John Earl of Dunmore, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at Williamsburg, the sixth day of May, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

BEN: WALLER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the sheriff of Culpeper county, greeting: We command you that you summon James Christie, Herman Meyer, and Christian Meyer, of the city of London, John Jacob Schlosser, and Robert Christie, of the province of Maryland, to appear before our Justices of our General Court, at the Capitol, in Williamsburg, on the first day of the next court, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against them and others by Thomas Conn; and this they shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. each; and have then there this writ. Witness John Earl of Dunmore, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at Williamsburg, the sixth day of May, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

BEN: WALLER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. To the sheriff of Hampshire county, greeting: We command you that you summon Luke Collins to appear before our Justices of our General Court, at the Capitol, in Williamsburg, on the first day of the next court, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him and the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax by Samuel Pritchard; and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witness John Earl of Dunmore, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at Williamsburg, the sixth day of May, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

BEN: WALLER.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a white fleabiten mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a switch tail and hanging mane, paces naturally, and branded on the near shoulder H. C. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 5s. ISHAM THOMPSON, junior.

TAKEN up, in York county, a brindled cow and calf, with a crop in the right ear, and a swallowfork in the left. DAVID BROOK.

WHEREAS the subscriber, now living in Berkeley county, purchased from David White a tract of land, for which he passed to said White four bonds, and the said White has removed out of the colony, without executing any conveyance for the said land, these are therefore to caution all persons from taking any assignment of the said bonds, as no part of them will be paid until the said White returns, and makes proper conveyance of the said land.

WILLIAM WITHERS.

WHEREAS the woman that I married some years ago, named MARTHA BURTON, has extravagantly run me in debt, without my knowledge thereof, I hereby acquaint the public that I will not pay any debts that she has contracted, and do hereby forewarn all persons from crediting her in future on my account. JOSEPH WARD.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Augusta, on Walker's creek, a servant man named ARTHUR BUNN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and well set; had on an old hat, an old light blue coat and waistcoat, blue and white striped linen trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the said fellow, if in this colony, shall have FIVE POUNDS, and if out of it the above reward of TEN POUNDS.

ROBERT WALLACE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Amelia, on the 25th of May, a middle sized Negro man slave, who says his name is PETER, but cannot, or will not, tell his master's name, is very black, has a large lump on the left side of his head, and speaks bad English; has on an oznabrig shirt, Negro cotton waistcoat, breeches, and jumps, a pair of shoes, old watered hose, and a felt hat: his breeches are patched with linsey woolsey. Whoever claims the said slave is desired to apply to JOHN HOWSON.

STRAYED, or stolen, from Mr. John Page's, in Gloucester, a bright bay horse, upwards of 13 hands high, with a roach mane and short tail, a blaze in his face, a mealy nose, and a piece cut out of one ear. Whoever will deliver said horse to me in Williamsburg, or Mr. Vaughan in Gloucester town, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS.

JOHN SORRELL.

TAKEN up, in Fairfax, a white heifer, about 4 years old, marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel in the right ear, and a slit in the left, with half the under part cut off, with four red spots on the right side of her neck, and one on the left, her ears, cheeks, and the root of her tail red. Posted, and appraised to 30s. WILLIAM TURNER.

TAKEN up, in Henrico, a young red brindled cow, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a swallowfork and underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 5s. JOHN MARKES.

TAKEN up three hogs, marked as follows: A sow with a crop and hole in each ear, two barrows with a crop and nick in the upper part of the right ear, and a slit in the left.

WILLIAM NEW.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a sorrel horse, about 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near buttock with three dots, has three white feet, and some saddle spots, a large star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, and a grey mane and tail. Posted, and appraised to 12l. ROBERT MUNFORD, sen.

TAKEN up, in Essex, a sorrel horse, 4 feet 5 inches and a half high, about 4 years old, has a star in his forehead, is undocked, though some of the hairs appear to have been cut off under his tail, which are nearly grown out again, and has a hanging mane. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

WILLIAM SMITH.

TAKEN up, near Newcastle, a bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, has a small star in her forehead, but no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 8l. ZACHARIAH FRANCES.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 3, 1773.

JUST imported, from Liverpool, a very large quantity of loaf and lump sugar. The public may depend on being regularly supplied with any quantity of that article on as low terms as sugar from England can be sold for. Also an assortment of other goods, viz. Irish linens, thread stockings, threads of all sorts, cutlery, crockery ware, English soap, nails, Liverpool beer by the tierce or dozen, Cheshire cheese, &c. &c. on our usual moderate terms. We shall have a constant supply of Madeira wine in quarter casks, or bottled, of the New York quality. ALLAN & TURNER.

N. B. Those who have fine cotton or thread, and are inclinable to have it made into stockings, frame knit, may, at 5s. the mens, and 4s. the womens. Those that have been made are judged to be equal to needle knit, nay, superior.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, in the VIRGINIA, Capt. ESTEN, and to be SOLD, at my shop in Williamsburg,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

CHYMICAL and GALENICAL; also fine sallad oil, pickles, spices, currans, prunes, figs, gold and silver leaf, ivory syringes, toothbrushes, and lancets; a great variety of patent medicines, as Doctor Norris's antimonial drops, Keyser's pills, James's fever powders, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM PASTEUR.

*** I am in want of an apprentice for six or seven years, who must have a tolerable education, and be well disposed. A premium will be expected.

W. P.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 28th instant (June) for ready money, at Urbanna, being Middlesex court day,

THREE LIKELY YOUNG

NEGROES,

belonging to the estate of George Davis, deceased; one of which is an extraordinary good wheelwright, and understands the blacksmith's business belonging thereto; also will be sold, a very fine set of blacksmith's and wheelwright's tools.

JOHN JACKSON,
ROBERT DANIEL, } Executors.

On Monday the 19th of July next, being Fairfax court day, will be SOLD, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to the highest bidder, at Alexandria, in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Fairfax,

TWO third parts and the reversion of the other third (expectant upon a life) of a LOT of LAND, situate in the said town, whereof William Sewell, lately deceased, was seized. Nine months credit will be allowed, on giving bond, and approved security. HENRY GUNNELL, Sheriff.

To be LET, to the lowest bidder, at St. Peter's church, in New Kent county, on Wednesday the 23d day of June, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

SOME considerable REPAIRS to be made to the CHURCH and STEEPLE. Bond and security will be required of the undertaker. About SIXTY POUNDS will be paid him in October next, and the balance in June 1774.

FOOTER WEBB,
JOHN ARMISTEAD,
WILLIAM CLAYTON,
ROBERT BOWIS,
WILLIAM MASSIE.

I INTEND to leave the colony shortly.

GEORGE WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

For SALE, at Mr. JOHN PRENTIS's store in Williamsburg,

AN exceeding elegant SPINNET, in a genteel mahogany case, with a music desk, spare wires, quills, &c. This instrument is entirely new, and was lately imported in the Virginia, Capt. Esten. The lowest price is TWENTY TWO POUNDS current money.

I SHALL attend at Alexandria, on the court day in June next, to dispose of two tracts of LAND in that county, for ready money, or bills of exchange: One of which contains upwards of 1100 acres, lies on Four Mile Run, adjoining to Col. Carlyle's mill, about four miles from Alexandria; the soil is equal to any in that neighbourhood, and needs no recommendation, and, I am told, will admit of as constant a water mill as any on this side of the Ridge. The other tract contains 1159 acres, lies on the waters of Pohick, about five miles from Colchester, and the same distance from Pohick warehouse. I am informed it is common forest land, but for pine and oak timber it is said to equal any in the county. A good title will be made at the sale.—The foregoing makes it unnecessary to say I am not one of the happy few who are not in great want of cash: I must, therefore, earnestly request those indebted to me, either on my own, or father's estate account, to make payment in time, to prevent further sales of my estate, or expence to themselves. JAMES MERCER.

STOLEN, or strayed, from Robert Clopton's, near Bottom's Bridge, in New Kent county, about the last of December, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a star in his forehead, his mane has been roached, and tail bobbed, but were almost grown out, paces quick, and branded on the near buttock with a heart, but scarcely perceivable. Whoever brings the said horse to Mr. William Talman's, in said county, near the Long Bridge, or to Mr. Thomas Anderson, in Hanover county, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

HANNAH HEWLETT.

By his Excellency JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, sc.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY stands prorogued to the third Thursday in next month, but I find no urgent occasion for their meeting at that time; I have therefore thought fit, by this proclamation, in his Majesty's name, farther to prorogue the said Assembly to the second Thursday in August next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, this 20th day of May, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majesty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD save the KING.

By his Excellency JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, sc.

WHEREAS SAMUEL WALLACE, junior, was taken up and committed to the goal of Prince Edward county by a mittimus, signed by two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county, being charged with robbing Richard Day of sundries, and also with stealing from James Geddy, of the city of Williamsburg, six pair of gold sleeve buttons, of the value of seven pounds ten shillings, and the 15th day of this month was appointed for a court to be held in the said county, in order to examine the said Samuel Wallace, junior, upon the several matters laid to his charge, but before that day the prisoner made his escape, whereupon the court proceeded, at the time appointed, to the examination of witnesses; on consideration whereof it was their opinion that the said Samuel Wallace was not guilty of the robbery, but guilty as to the other charge of stealing from James Geddy as aforesaid, and that he ought to be tried for the same in the General Court: I have therefore thought fit, by this proclamation, in his Majesty's name, to offer a reward of TWENTY POUNDS current money to any person who shall apprehend the said Samuel Wallace, and deliver him to the keeper of the public goal.

And all his Majesty's officers, both civil and military, and all other his Majesty's liege subjects within this dominion, are requested to be aiding and assisting therein, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg aforesaid, this 22d day of May, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majesty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD save the KING.

THE trustees appointed by an act of Assembly, for encouraging the making WINE in this colony, give notice that they, according to the directions of the said act, are ready to receive THREE POOR BOYS, to be bound apprentices to Andrew Estave, who is to teach them the art of cultivating vines, and making wine.

To be LEASED for a term of years, or for life,

THREE thousand acres of valuable LAND in Hanover county, about eight miles from the courthouse. The land will be laid off in lots of one, two, and three hundred acres. For terms apply to

GARLAND ANDERSON, and
PAUL THILMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thousand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittsylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Rose of Amherst, who will treat with any person inclinable to purchase, and be empowered to make a legal title.

THOMAS LOMAX.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, last night, three English convict servants, viz. JOHN EATON, by trade a shipcarpenter, about 23 years of age, and 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth coat and breeches, a Damascus waistcoat, a pair of ticken trousers, worsted stockings, three striped cotton shirts, one oznabrig over shirt, a felt hat, and a pair of old shoes. ALICE EATON, alias WALKER (who goes for the said John Eaton's wife) a low, well set woman, about 20 years of age, and has sandy coloured hair; had on a brown stuff gown, a red stuff petticoat, and four red silk handkerchiefs. JOHN STEEL, by trade a cabinetmaker, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his face is much bruised, and his eyes very black, occasioned by fighting; had on a light coloured waistcoat and breeches, a check shirt, an old hat, and an old pair of shoes, but no stockings. Whoever secures the above servants in any gaol, so that we may get them, shall receive FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to Mr. Sampson Matthews, in Richmond, the above reward. SAMPSON & GEORGE MATTHEWS.

*** All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned from carrying either of the said servants out of the colony.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Amelia county a Negro woman who says her name is SUKEY, but will not, or cannot, tell her master's name; she is a slim wench, and speaks very bad English, her shift is of rolls, and her out dress Virginia cloth. The owner is desired to apply to

JOHN HOWSON, goaler.

ON serious consideration of the present state of our practice in the General Court, we find it can no longer be continued on the same terms. The fees allowed by law, if regularly paid, would barely compensate our incessant labours, reimburse our expences, and the losses incurred by neglect of our private affairs; yet even these rewards, confessedly moderate, are withheld from us in a great proportion by the unworthy part of our clients. Some regulation, therefore, is become absolutely requisite to establish terms more equal between the client and his counsel. To effect this we have come to the following resolution, for the invariable observance of which we mutually plight our honour to each other: "That after the 10th day of October next we will not give an opinion on any case stated to us but on payment of the whole fee, nor prosecute or defend any suit or motion, unless the tax, and one half the fee, be previously advanced; excepting those cases where we chuse to act gratis." And we hope no person whatever will think of applying to us in any other way. To prevent disappointment, however, in case this should be done, we think it proper to give this further warning, that no such application, either verbal, or by way of letter, will be answered or attended to in the smallest degree. We should feel much concern if a thought could be entertained that the worthy part of our clients could disapprove this measure. Their conduct has been such as calls for our acknowledgments, and might merit exemption from this strictness were such exemption practicable; but they will readily perceive this would defeat the purpose, and that no distinction of persons can by any means be attempted. We hope, therefore, from their friendship, a chearful concurrence in this our plan, since the requisition is such only as their punctuality would of itself prevent.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
EDMUND PENDLETON,
JAMES MERCER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PATRICK HENRY, jun.
GUSTAVUS SCOTT.

*** The subscriber by no means disapproves of the above resolution; but as he has long determined to quit his practice as an attorney, and practise only as a counsel in such causes as are ready for trial, he has declined signing the above, as he shall not engage in any cause for the future but such in which he shall previously receive an adequate satisfaction for his trouble, which they may be assured will not be less than the legal fees.

THOMSON MASON.

Choice MADEIRA WINE,

A FEW CASES OF CLARET,
BARBADOS RUM, BRANDY,
RAISINS, AND MAHOGANY,
SOLD BY *PREESON BOWDOIN*,
IN NORFOLK. tf

Doctor GRAHAM,

OCULIST and *AURIST*,

TAKES this method of apologizing to several of the respectable inhabitants of this city, who having applied to him for assistance in disorders of their EYES and EARS, have not as yet been attended to. The great number of pitiable objects, blind, deaf, &c. who come daily for relief from all parts of the colony, has hitherto prevented him from complying with what he hath ever considered, not as his interest only, but as a duty, in the exercise of which he frequently experiences the most exalted pleasure that the human mind is perhaps capable of enjoying.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6, 1773

Qui visum vitam dat.——CIC.

THE infinitely wise AUTHOR of nature has assigned to the EYES and EARS the most useful and important offices of life. The structure of those delicately tender organs is so exquisitely minute, the mechanism and properties of their various parts so admirably curious, that they may be stiled, with propriety, the miracles of nature. The great variety of dangers and diseases, manifest and occult, to which those precious senses are exposed, the little attention that hitherto has been paid to the improvement of this noble science, and so few, properly qualified, have engaged in its practice, that to study them in any degree suitable to their importance is full business for life.

The inestimable blessing and great advantages which attend a perfect enjoyment of the sight and hearing are obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable condition of the blind and deaf is attended with such solitary discomfort, such gloomy ideas, and constant uneasiness of mind, as no one can be truly sensible of who has not, in some measure, experienced it himself. How noble, therefore, how deserving of the nicest cultivation, must that art be, that can restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and keep in order the springs of those masterpieces of creative wisdom! That art must needs be divine, because, thus assisted, our minds are inspired with the grandest apprehensions of Almighty GOD!

To the INHABITANTS of VIRGINIA.

Doctor GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST,

MOST respectfully offers his best services, and acquaints them that he may be consulted at his apartments at Mr. Hyland's, in this city, in all disorders of the eye and its appendages, and in every species of deafness, hardness of hearing, ulcerations, noise in the ears, &c. Those persons, who have had the unspeakable misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and those who labour under any impediment in their speech, by applying personally, will probably be assisted. Those persons, likewise, whose eyes are utterly perished or sunk in their heads may have the deformity removed by artificial eyes, so curiously fixed and adapted to the orbits, as to have, in appearance, the beauties, motion, &c. of a natural eye in its healthy state.

Medicine and surgery have always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those tender, sympathetic, and nearly connected organs, just mentioned, have for many years particularly engaged his attention and practice; whence, regardless of vague conjectural hypothesis, he hath on rational principles, deduced methods of cure, improved and confirmed by the most accurate observations in a course of practice, the most extensive, and, perhaps, the most successful of any of his cotemporaries in Europe, or on this vast continent.

Notwithstanding it has ever been a custom with the professed oculists and aurists of Europe to conceal their method of practice and to refuse to communicate to any one the knowledge they possessed, yet, as his concerns in England will not permit him to remain long in America, and in order that his method may be rendered of as diffusive utility as possible, he proposes to instruct and appoint, after a series of actual practice, *one* person in every province, through which he may pass, to succeed him in treating, after the most improved method, the diseases of the eyes and ears, and to communicate to them, from time to time, such discoveries and improvements as may result from future practice. A premium will be expected, and none need apply but those who have been regularly bred to the profession of physic or surgery.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of these parts of the British colonies can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge: To conciliate, therefore, their favour, Doctor *GRAHAM* begs leave to assure them that, with tenderness and moderation, even to the poorest individual, his best abilities shall at all times be exerted to serve them; and as the success which daily attends his practice is a better testimony of his skill than any thing he might advance in his own behalf, let it suffice only to mention that, after several years study at the justly celebrated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled in pursuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attending the infirmaries and hospitals, as well as the lectures of the most eminent professors in Europe. In the course of his practice at Philadelphia, several hundred patients have been cured or relieved of the following disorders, many of which had been of long standing, and deemed incurable by other practitioners, even by Gentlemen who otherwise do honour to the profession, the success attending their practice sufficiently evincing that they are worthy and capable of the great, the important charge with which they are entrusted. The chief disorders are as follow, viz. Total, partial, and periodical blindness; weakness and dimness of sight; squinting; pain, swelling, and inflammation of the eyes; spots, specks, pearls, or films, occasioned by the smallpox, blows, or extraneous substances; weak, watery, red, spongy, and ulcerated eyelids; spasmodic twitching of the muscles; involuntary weeping of the tears; tumours and excrescencies; *fistulæ lachrymales*. Total and periodical deafness; thickness of hearing; pain and inflammations; painful sensations in consequence of loud sounds; cracking, itching, continual, and remitting noises in the ears; offensive runnings occasioned by colds, swelling, swimming, picking, and improper applications, or by long and severe sicknesses; insects and extraneous bodies getting into the ears; ulcerations with caries of the bones, *polypi*, &c. and several persons born deaf and dumb; impediments in their speech, &c.

*** Business in Philadelphia will not permit the Doctor to remain in this city longer than the 15th of June. Those, therefore, who have occasion for his assistance will be pleased to apply immediately. The poor who apply, properly recommended, will be assisted *gratis*, with advice, medicines, or manual operations, as their respective cases may require; and for that purpose he will appropriate every morning, Sundays excepted, between the hours of five and seven.

Æqué pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æqué,
Æqué neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit. HOR.

The Doctor, next fall, on his progress from Philadelphia to Charlestown in South Carolina, will tarry a few days at each of the places hereafter mentioned, where those persons whose circumstances or situation have hitherto precluded them from the benefit of applying for assistance in their respective complaints, may have an opportunity of consulting him, viz. Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Newcastle, Hobb's Hole, Urbanna, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

FOR SALE,

THE tenement at present occupied by Captain James Gunn, in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, on the north side of the falls of James river, with a number of convenient houses upon it, well adapted for either a merchant, tavernkeeper, or private Gentleman, rented at forty pounds a year; also the public storehouse at the same place, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the same town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the same, known by the description of No. 799; also the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the south side of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joshua Storrs of Richmond, or to the subscriber.

THOMSON MASON.